

REMARKS

The specification has been amended as needed so as to take care of the formal objection thereto.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested, for the rejection of the claims as unpatentable over HOAGUE in view of JENSEN.

As to HOAGUE, the Official Action, at page 2, paragraph 4, indicates that the means 130 is a second case. But in paragraph 6 of the same page 6 of the Official Action, the means 130 is indicated to be a duct, and it is stated that the converter is in this duct 130.

Actually, of course, the second case 130 is not a duct. There is no fluid flow through it. Thus, the converter is not in a duct but in the second case.

See also column 3, lines 38 and 39 of HOAGUE, in which it is pointed out that the LED 132 is on housing 134. Moreover, from Figure 2 of HOAGUE, it is evident that the converter 202 is on the blower motor assembly 118. See the wire connecting this converter 202.

The analysis of JENSEN is fundamentally incorrect. In the Official Action, page 8, lines 3-5, there is recited "a first electrical connector for connecting the output of the flow meter to a first input of the electronic control circuit (287) (Fig. 10) (col. 24, lines 26-35)".

Actually, of course, Fig. 10 does not show a circuit diagram, but rather a pneumatic circuit. See col. 4, lines 33-34.

Furthermore, in Fig. 10, considering the propagation direction of the air and oxygen, it is not the output of the flow meter that is connected to the first input of the box 187, but on the contrary, it is the output of the box 287 that is connected to the input of the box 213 labeled "FLOW METER".

The client has provided a marked-up copy of Fig. 10, to make all this more clear.

Thus, the rejection falls down fundamentally, in that JENSEN discloses a pneumatic diagram, not a circuit diagram, and the circulation direction of the fluid in this pneumatic diagram, as shown in the accompanying print, is quite different from that postulated by the rejection.


Notice also that the two "LOW PRESSURE ALARMS" 278, 282, at the upper left of Fig. 10, are on the input of the fluid circuitry between the sources delivering the two fluids, and the patient, and not in the circuitry output connected to the patient.

As the claims now in the case bring out these distinctions with ample particularity, it is believed that they are all patentable, and reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 25-0120 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG & THOMPSON



Robert J. Patch, Reg. No. 17,355  
745 South 23<sup>rd</sup> Street  
Arlington, VA 22202  
Telephone (703) 521-2297  
Telefax (703) 685-0573  
(703) 979-4709

RJP/mjr

**APPENDIX:**

The Appendix includes the following item(s):

- marked-up copy of Fig. 10

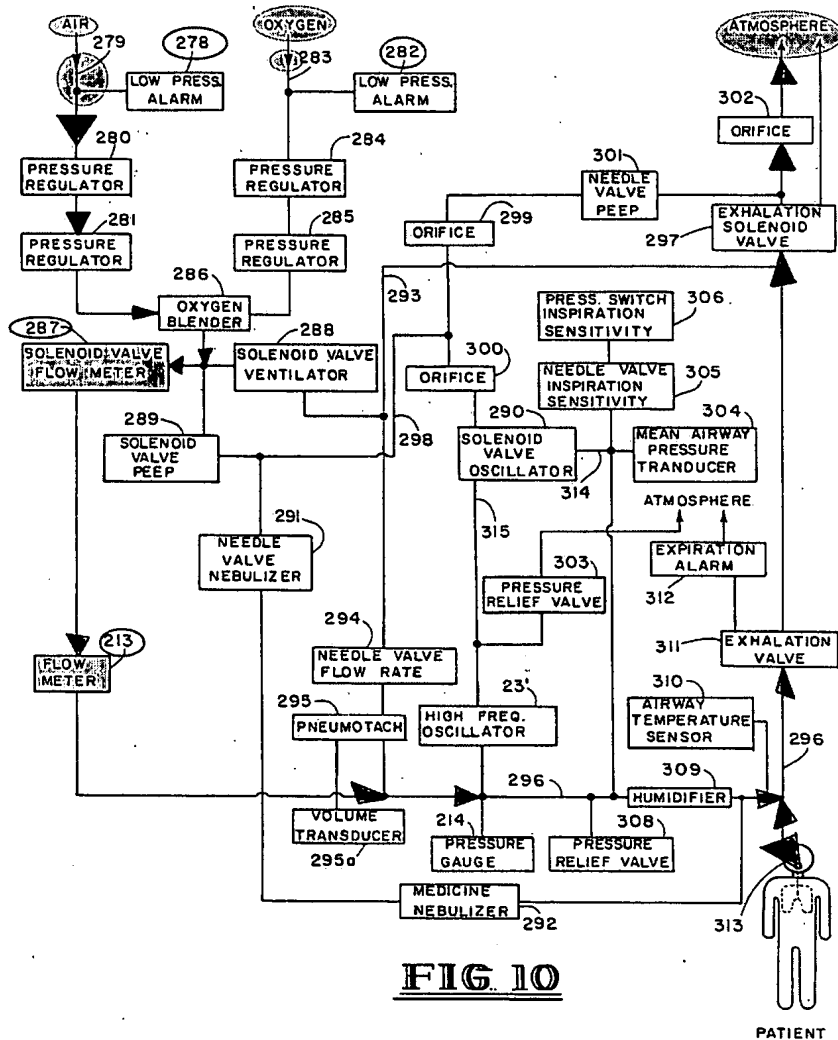


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**FIG 10**